lard.
Colleton-R. S. Beden.

Barnwell—L. U. Rice.
Darlington—W. T. Curetou, J. N.
Parrot and John DuBose.
Fair@ald—Gen. John Bratton and Dr. D. B. Clayion.
Georgetown—Rev. Benj. Alston.
Kershaw—L. C. Thompson and L. B.

Stevenson.
Marion—B. McWhite. Marion—B. McWhite.
Mariboro'—J. B. Willis.
Newberry—T. W. Holloway, H. D.
Boozer, S. H. Tellers, A. J. Kelgore, S.
A. Hunter and J. N. Lipscomb.
Orangeburg—W. F. Barton, J. E.
Gramlin, D. W. Crook, D. W. Cuttino
and M. J. Jennings.
Spartanburg—J. P. Lancaster, J. W.
Wofford and Z. C. Allen.
Sumter—A. S. Brown and W. J. Durant.

Williamsburg-W. H. McElween. Williamsburg—W. H. McElween.
The following Pomona Granges were represented: Anderson, P. R. Brown; Chester, J. E. White; Charleston, A. B. Rosa; Darlington, Wm. Quirk; Kershaw and Lancaster, L. J. Patterson; Marlboro', J. B. Jennings; Newberry, J. S. Hair; Orangeburg, E. J. Felder; Spartanburg, B. J. O. Smith.
W. M., J. N. Lipscomb, read his annual address, which was referred to the appropriate committee.
The chair then announced the follows.

The chair then announced the following standing committees:
On Master's Address—R. S. Bedon, J.

On Master's Address—B. S. Bedon, J. W. Norria, D. B. Clayton.
On Executive Committee—J. B. Jennings, R. A. Love, A. J. Kelgore.
On Resolutions—Wm. Quirk, J. G. Gaillard, H. D. Boozer.
On Business—T. B. Lee, W. H. Mc-Elween, W. J. Durant,
On Unfinished Business—W. F. Barton, S. H. Fellers, O. B. Williams.
On Suggestions for the Good of the Grder—B. Alston, W. T. Cureton, L. B. Stephenson, L. I. Rice.
On Auditing and Finance—L. C. Thompson, J. N. Parrott, B. B. Mc-White.

Bro. E. L. Boche, W. M. of Ashley Grange, No. 1, extended an invitation to the members and visiting brethren of the State Grange to an excursion around the harbor at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The invitation was accepted.
At 4 p. m. the Grange was again called

Bro. B. J. O. Smith introduced the following preamble and resolutions, passed by Forest Home Grange, No. 263, on the 25th January, 1879:

Whereas the manufacturers of comparation for the comparation of t

Whereas the manufacturers of commercial fertilizers by their recent demand for increased amount of cotton in exchange for said fertilizers have shown their determination to impose additional burden on the already struggling interests of the farmers of the country.—Therefore, resolved,

1st. That our delegate to the State Grange, to be held in the city of Charleston on the 4th of February, be instructed to bring the attention of said body to this matter, and to urge on it the necessity for some concerted action.

any political office in the State or the United States.

2. That it shall be the duty of the Master, with the assistance and aid of any of the officers of the State Grange whom he shall select, to visit once a year every county or district of the State, and especially such as are lukewarm or ignorant as to the Order, and instruct them.

3. That the meetings of the State 2d. That we deem it proper for the State Grange to suggest action, not only for the members of the Order, but some arrangement in which all the farmers of the State on the indicate the State on the indicate of the State on the arrangement in which all the farmers of the State can be invited to participate.
Sd. That we suggest to the State Crange the propriety of calling a meeting of the farmers, to be held at each county seat at the earliest practicable date, under the auspices of the respective Pomona Granges, and that such meeting, after organization, elect an executive committee in whose hands the purchasing of said fertilizers he placed, the farmers subscribing their names to a proper obligation to abide by the action of said committee. 3: That the meetings of the State Grange shall be hereafter held alternate-ly in Greenville or Spartanburg, Colum-bia and Charleston, and shall be held for one week

3. That the first days of such meetings shall be devoted to an exhibition of agri-cultural products, domestic renufactures and live stock, open to al members of the Order throughout the State and the United States, but confined to them ex-clusively, and that the State Grange shall committee.
The following memorials and resolutions upon the same subject were also award such medals, certificates or awards as they may deem expedient or able to From Sandy River Grange, in Che ter

Whereas, in recent convention, the

"guano de sers" have entered into com-pact to dispose of their fertilizers beyond their real value to our farming commu-nity; and whereas it behooves us to take some united action to prevent the unexpected and undue imposition which is threatened, we, the Sandy River Grange, of Chester County, S. C., do most respectfully overture the State Grange to be convened in Charleston, February 4, 1879, to adopt some course by which our entire farming exposurates are not as in the same of the sam 1879, to adopt some course by which our entire farming community may unite in some concerted action to resist the oppression which is so eagerly sought to impose upon them. To the wisdom of the Brotherhood we defer the maturing of some plan by which we can be protected, either by fixing the rates to be paid for the several classes of fertilizers, or by the abandonment of the use until proper terms be secured. Your worthy body will mingle moderation and firmness in your deliberation, and your mature counsel will be heard and followed by the "veterans of the pleugh" from ocean to ocean.

ean to ocean. From Bull Run Grange, No. 101: Whereas the dealers in, and manufacturers of, commercial fertilizers have entered into combination to advance the price of the several grades of their guanes; and whereas the price hitherto paid by us either in cash or in values on time is beyond the producing result of their man wa the Roil Run Grange of Chestay County, S. C. do most respect. Chester County, S. C., do most respect-fully memoralize the State Grange of South Carolina to assemble in the City of Charleston, S. C., February 4th, who are the proper and sacred custodians of the the proper and sacred custodiana of the farming interests of this State, to devise aga'cultural interests, either in fixing a stated price for certain grades of commercial fartilizers beyond which we will not pay; or if such a measure fails, then to pledge themselves by solemn league and covenant against their use, as the only method of protection against such ungracious imposition; and peradventure the solemn utterance of your honorable body extending from the seaboard to the mountains will give noteney to the seasons. mountains will give potency to the re-monstrance against such relecus monop

From the Grange at Florence: Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grange (Pomona) that not more than four hundred pounds of lint cotton can be paid for first-class fertilizers, and other fertilizers in proportion, delivered at the planter's depot.

On motion, all these were referred to a Anderson

Smellinencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

The committee on busings respectfully beg leave to recommend to the State Grange the following hours of meeting and recess: Morning sessions from 9 a. m. to 12½ p. m. Recess from 12:30 p. m. to 7 p. m. Evening session from 7 p. m. to hour of edicarda session from 7 p. m.

returned for the same, and that the mat-

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

J. N. Lipscomb, W. M., Newberry.

Executive Committee-John Bratton Fairfield; E. L. Roche, Charleston; J.

6. That after this the ordinary legisla-tive business of the Order shall be en-

tered on and continued to end of week

A SNEAK AS WELL AS A FRAUD.-The Christiancy business illustrates about an well as anything can the hypocrisy and pretentiousness that goes to make up the character of the fraud—Hayes. Senator

Christiancy was willing to resign and le Zach Chandler into t' Senate two years

STONEWALL JACKSON'S HORSE,-It is

server that the horse upon which Stone

wall Jackson was riding when he receiv-

BENJ. ALLSTON, L. B. STEPHENSON, L. L. RICE.

until completion.

V. Norris, Anderson.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS! The True Invardness of the Pension Ar-

to 7 p. m. Evening session from 7 p. m. to hour of adjournment.

Bro. E. L. Roche effered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the kind invitation from the Town Council of Chester, to hold a summer meeting in that town, be accepted, and the thanks of this Grangs be actuated for the same and that the met. WASHLEGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1879. To the Editors of the News and Courier:
On the 25th of January, Mr. Hayes approved the "Arrears of Pension Bill," thus making it the law. Every mail since has brought me one or more letters from friends in South Carolina expression at this fact and inquire ng gratification at this fact, and inquir ing gratification at this fact, and inquiring how the writer should proceed to secure his (or her) back par, for he (or she) pensioner, had been in the Semisole, Black Hawk, Mexican or some other war, with which the "Arrear bill" had nothing to do. Before this reaches you their hopes will have been blasted, but it may not be amiss to publish a few thoughts upon the subject of pensions, as our people at the South are morbidly sanguine that the present Congress will give many of them material relief by passing peusion laws, which will apply to Southern as well as Northern soldiers who were in wars anterior to 1861.

In 1871 (I think) a pension law was returned for the same, and that the matter be referred to executive committee of the State Grange and that of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society to fix the time.

Bro. J. N. Parrott introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the W. M. for the purpose of devising some plan to reduce the rates of storage and insurance charged on cotton consigned to Charleston.

The W. M. appointed the following committee: J. N. Parrott, L. B. Stephenson, A. B. Rose, D. K. Norris, A. N. Athiese In 1871 (I think) a pension law was In 1871 (I think) a pension law was enacted granting a pension to every soldier who had been disabled, (or his representative if he had been killed) in the "war reged for the suppression of the rebellion." Of course this meant only Federal soldiers. The day of payment of the pension was to date from the passage of the law, and all soldiers who did not within five years from that date apply for a pension were to be debarred.

The "Arrans of Pension Bill" amounts Pursuant to adjournment, the State Grange met at 7 o'clock last evening, and Was opened in the fourth degree by the W. M. The minutes were read and, after correction, were adopted.

The roll of the Grange being again called, the following additional delegates reported: R. W. Simpson, B. A. King, J. B. Breland, G. R. Trotter, R. O. Hairston, W. Brelder, L. W. Grander, R. O. Hairston, J. W. Brelder, L. W. Simpson, B. A. King, J. B. Breland, G. R. Trotter, R. O. Hairston, J. W. Brelder, L. W. Breller, L. W. Brelder, L. W. Brelder, L. W. Brelder, L. W. Brelder,

The "Arrears of Pension Bill" amends that law so as to date the day or payment B. G. Price, A. P. West, J. G. Blue.

An invitation from the secretary and treasurer of the Charleston Bagging Factory Company, to visit the factory was accented. that law so as to date the day or payment back to the day of the death or wounding of the soldier, and removes the five years' restriction. So, if a soldier was wounded at the Grat battle of Manassas and is drawing out \$8 a month, this bill gives him additional pay of nearly \$1,000 in the aggregate. There are over \$00,000 of these pensioners, and their number will now be greatly increased by the removal of the five years' restriction and this lumping off to them of ten years' pay at one payment.

No one estimates that it will require less than \$30,000,000 to pay these arrearaccepted.

The special order for 8 p. m. was then called, and the Grange entered upon an election for officers, with the following

J. N. Lipscomb, W. M., Newberry.
A. B. Rose, W. O., Charleston.
W. W. Russell, W. L., Anderson.
Wm. Quirk, Steward, Darlington.
A. P. West, A. S., Edgefield.
R. D. Perry, Chaplain, Williamsburg.
A. M. Aiken, Treasarer, Abboville.
T. W. Holloway, Secretary, Newberry.
J. N. Parrott, G. K., Darlington.
Mrs. R. D. Perry, Ceres, Williamsburg.
Mrs. E. L. Roche, Pomona, Charleston.
Miss L. L. Wiley, Flora, Chester.
Mrs. R. A. Love, L. A. S., Chester.
Executive Committee—John Bratton. less than \$30,000,000 to pay these arrear-ages, and some say it will require all of \$100,000,000. The only obstruction now On motion of Bro. B. B. McWhite the

On motion of Bro. B. B. McWhite the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved. That the unanimous thanks of the State Grange be returned to Ashley Grange No. 1 for the pleasant, interesting and entertaining excursion ground the harbor the past day on board the steamer Stepho, also to the officers of the said steamer for the courtesy and the efforts made to add to the pleasures of the trip. North and South, will vie with each other in approving the appropriation, the money will be required to come forth, and the man who chews tobacco or takes an occasional class of grog will have to pay that much more for his quid and his toddy.

The surviving volunteer soldlers of the war are really a power in the lead and The committee on the good of the order submitted the following report, which was received as information and made the special order for the second day of the

next annual meeting of the State Grange:
The committee on the good of the Order met and took into consideration the condition of the Order in this State, and, special credit, and so "honors will be

easy."

A few more words upon the general questions of pensions. On the 9th March a law was enacted to pension the surviving soldiers, or the widows of soldiers, of the war of 1812. Would you believe it, there are on file now in the pension office more than 26,000 applications for pensions under that bill? I did not think this could possible be the case but the sions under that bill? I did not think this could possibly be the case, but so it is. Human longevity has been admirably illustrated since the passage of that bill. As I have received what appeared to me to be a fair proportion of these pension claims from the reterans of the war of 1812, I have multiplied that number by 269 the number of the second sides.

pension claims from the veterans of the war of 1812, I have multiplied that number by 292, the number of representatives upon the floor of the House, and find that the product is little more than one-third the reported number of applicants. I have wondered where these 28,000 veterans or surviving widows came from.

The effect of this unanticipated rumber, I fear, has killed the possibility of the passage of a law pensioning the surviving soldiers of the Seminole or Mexican wars. These wars were fought principally by Southern soldiers, and this will be another reason why pensions will never be paid to their veterans. When the pension bill relating to these wars was recently under consideration in the House, some one moved to amend by adding a clause granting a pension to every volunteer soldier who was in the Federal army from 1861 to 1864, inclusive. Would you behave it, it passed by acclamation, which really killed the pension bill; and therefore I can but say to the Southern survivors of the Florida, Black Hawk or Mexican wars, passess your souls in patience, for I do not believe the Forty-fifth Congress will award you one dollar for the duty you perfo, med or the exposure and risk you suffered for "our common country." 5. That there shall be appointed indi-viduals, in the discretion of the Master, to address the Grange on specific subjects of general interest at each meeting of the State Grange. Zach Chandler into t' Senate two years ago if Hayes would, s. that time, promise him the Mexican mission, but when the proposition was made the Fraud threw up his hands in a fine affer-tion of horror and declared that never would be consent to such a wounding of the pre-

or the exposure and risk you suffered for "our common country."

There is another pension bill yet to be reported to the House, which restores to the pension roll those men and their widows of the South who were once on the roll but were code on consent to such a wounding of the precious principle of civil service reform.

It was a duty that he owed to the better
element of his party to keep such men
as Chandler out of power. Again, it was
necessary to addare off accounts with Foster, who has just been brought out in his
true colors by the Tyner exposure, and
who, at that time, was occupying the
Mexican berth; more than that Haves
was affaid the Democrate would the would be the verdict of a jury. You not You have heard of the man who said no one but a Creator could anticit; ate what would be the verdict of a jury. You or I could diagnose the hidden verdict of a half dozen juries, even South Carolina post bellum juries, easier than we could anticipate the fate of a bill in the Forty-fifth Congress, unless it were a bill known to be for the benefit of the entire North.

I do not believe the time time rights will pass; first, because the Republican party do not think we have any rights that they are bound to respect; and accountly, because the Northern Democracy are so nearly of the same opinion that they will not oppose the Republicans in order to favor us of the South. The National Democracy to-day are practically divided by the Potomac and the Ohio, and unless something is done to remove this line of division before 1880, I can see no reason why Grant or some other nominee of the Republican party may not walk without molestation from private life straight into the White House.

Your obedient servant,

Note the want of award was a want him, he would sail down the Malabar Coast, visit devolud, and all those which are would sail down the Malabar Coast, visit would sail down the Malabar Coast, visit would sail down the Malabar Coast, visit devolud, reason and the Ock, carefully evalued the would sail down the Malabar Coast, visit would sail down the Malabar Coast, visit devolud, and the coast with the coast would sail down the Malabar Coast, visit devolud, and the sail down the Malabar Coast, visit devolud, and the coast with the coast with the would sail down the Malabar Coast, visit devoluded the wanting into the test of the vest Calum, he could sail Mexican berth? more than that Haves was afraid the Democrats would turn him out unless he played high points. Now however, when he feels perfectly safe i. n attack, how cleverly he slides down from his high perch to the very wallow of machine politics. Mr. Christiancy is given the Peruvian mission, in order to tet Mr. Chandler back to the Senate, the diagraceful trade being fixed up in a day. Let us hear no more talk about Grant from papers of the Springfield Republican the Thore was never an hour when, drunk or sober, he was not infinitely the superior of the present fraudulent incumbent of the White Homee in every moral and marry characteristic.—Washington Post. known to most of the readers of the Ob-Your obedient servant,

On motion, all these were referred to a special committee consisting of the Massicr of Postona Granges, as follows: P. B. Brown, A. B. Rose, V. M. Quirk, R. A. Love, L. J. Patterson S. Haiv, B. J. G. Smith, E. J. Feides, and J. B. Jennings.

The committee on business submitted for given the constant of the constant o

D. WYATT AIKEN.

PREPARED TO CARRY GRANT. How the Future Wanderings of the Modern Ulysses will be Made Easy at the People's Expense.

The brisk northerlies and westerlies hat have prevailed since the United

The Richmond's cabin has been thoroughly overhauled. What was good enough for plain John Rodgers, rear admiral United States navy, was not, in the opinion of the department, suitable for the ex-President. Naval Constructor Pook of the Charlestown yard was given carte blanche in the embellishment of carte blanche in the embellishment of the same. If the cabin was intended to As a cabin it is regal. The main entrance to the ship when at anchor is on the starboard side, whence a broad and elegantly fitted companionway leads to a sort of grand saloon on the main deck. The saloon is divided into three suites of apartments—drawing, dining and reception rooms. On state occasions these may be thrown into one spacious apartment. Beside these there are large state rooms abutting upon the forward and after bulkhead. The painting and decoration of all are essentially bright; the woodwork being of light colors, having panels and stiles picked out with orange and green. The cornices and pilasters are of a delicate hue. San green silt be magnificent, Mr. Pook was successful.
As a cabin it is regal. The main entrance to the ship when at anchor is on the starboard side, whence a broad and \$100,000,000. The only obstruction now in the way is the passage of a bill to appropriate money to meet the demands of this arrears bill. Whether this will be an impediment of any consequence, you may judge when I tell you a wooden-legged Federal general framed and introduced the bill in a Democratic House which passed it; it then passed a Republican Senate, and was approved by a Republican President, who, convinced at least of its impropriety, hesitated several days before he would sign it, but had not the nerve to veto it.

The appropriation committee will doubtless recommend the necessary apand green. The cornices and pilasie are of a delicate hue. Sage green si blinds and lace curtains em blinds and lace curtains embellish the ports and deadlights. The sides of the ship and the bulkheads forming the drawing and reception rooms, are hung with mirrors framed in oak and gold, the wooden fittings in some cases being of polished mabogany. When in the tropics the temperature of these apartments will be cooled by means of clay punkahs or monkeys, which, filled with water, will depend from the interior of

> rolling or the pitching of the ship. The dining-room is surrounded by rune transoms covered with silk. There are four bathrooms, with pipes leading to wells in the waist, which are kept filled with water by the crew. When a hot bath is desired, another pipe, leading to the tabs from the engine, heats the water by

The reception room contains a large library, and the walls are covered with

library, and the walls are covered with choice pictures.

The two stern chasers that were wont to look frowningly from the after ports have been removed altogether from the ship. On the gun-deck proper are twelve 3-inch broadside guns, six on each side. In the waist are a long 9-inch rifled pivet gun and two Gatling guns, and a 200-pounder Parrot adorns the to'gallant to'castle.

pounder Parrot adorns the to gain to fo'castle.

Beside the five boats that belong to the Richmond—one launch, three cutters, and a gig—the 45-foot steam launch belonging to the Brooklyn, after a thorough overhauling, has been suspended from her davits. A large brass canopy has been built over it, which in very wastle may be covered with canwarm weather may be covered with can-

vass.

Although merchant ships of the same

Although merchant ships of the same tonnage are handled in a masterly manner by fifty men, the Richmond has a crew of 330.

Nearly all the ship's rigging, chains and anchors are new. Of the latter there are five, each weighing near 7,000 pounds, beside unnumbered kedges and grappling irons.

The Richmond carries forty-five officers, line, staff and warrant, and the petty officers are unusually numerous.

officers are unusually numerous.

Naval officers say that such an excursion party as this never before quitted an

SENATOR SHIELDS' ADVENTURES. What He Saw of the Red Men in the Early

The literary reception at Hon. Horatio King's residence on Saturday was even better attended than usual, the attraction of the evening being a sketch of his early experience in the Iudian country by the

The brisk northerlies and westerlies that have prevailed since the United States sloop-of-war Richmond quitted the Navy Yard several weeks ago, have, in the opinion of naval officers, given the veteran Capt. Benham, commanding, an opportunity to fly all his kites. The mission upon which his vessel is bound, it is clear, smells rank in the nostrils of the majority of his brother officers.

The Richmond, Brooklyn and Hartford, they say, 'are the most senworthy of our decreptifieet, and why, therefore, should one of these be assigned to a private citizen as a pleasure yacht?"

From December 21, when the Richmond arrived from the Charlestown Navy Yard, m. ae fast to the Farewell buoy, and saluted the Admirai's flag, up to the time she swung gracefully on! into the stream from the Long Dock, she was regarded with curiosity by the yard officers. Over \$140,000 has been expended on the ship in the past six months in new machinery, boilers and planking. Part of this sum went toward altering and sumptuously furnishing-ler cabin to receive ex-President Grant and wife, Col. Fred Grant and others of his suits is said, long been accustomed to what is sknown as fancy duty. Owing, however, to the number of these young gentlemen aboard, the wardroom was found to be too small for them, and part of the number are compelled to bunk in the steem the number of these young gentlemen aboard, the wardroom was found to be too small for them, and part of the number are compelled to bunk in the steem the number of these young gentlemen aboard, the wardroom was found to be too small for them, and part of the number are compelled to bunk in the steem the number of these young gentlemen aboard, the wardroom was found to be too small for them, and part of the number are compelled to bunk in the steem of the long list of officers are compelled to bunk in the steem of the long list of the same of the long list of the number are compelled to bunk in the steem of the long list of the same of the long list of the language of the long list of the l which they found still securely fastened

to a tree.

After making his guide happy by giv After making his guide happy by giving him a five dollar gold piece, the traveler made his way without difficulty to St. Paul. Delighted with the fertile spot he had discovered, he purchased the tract, including the lake and village, and returned there after a few months with a party of ten, and formed the nucleus of a by, whom they were prepared to put to death. Gen. Shields told them he could not permit this to be done on his land, and threatened to obtain soldiers from Fort Snelling and burn the village if they did not release the captives. This produced no impression either, and he was about to return to the settlement for help to attempt a rescue, when the half-breed suggested buying the captives. The offer of ten dollars apiece was glad-ly accepted by the chief, who gave orders for the liberation of the intended victems. Some time after, when started on a journey to Selkirk settlement, he applied to the Chippewa chief for guides. English-speaking men were asked for, but the chief said that though he had some who had been educated at mission schools and converted to Christianity, they would a converted to Christianity, they would be converted to Christianity.

had been educated at mission schools and converted to Christianity, they would lie and steal on every opportunity. He had two whom he could depend on, and who worshipped a white man, and these he sent. On seeing Gen. Shields they threw down their guns and fell at his feet, making the wildest gestures of gratitude and pleasure. He recognized them as his two proteges, and soon had reason to recall the hard opinion he had founded on their former behavior. While making the journey they were startled by making the journey they were startled by a loud Sloux war whoop. The guides wanted to fight the strangers alone, being unwilling, as they said, to bring their white brothers into their war. They were restrained, and a flag of truce sent, when it was all the strangers and the strangers and the strangers and the strangers are sent, when it was all the strangers and the strangers and the strangers are strained. when it was discovered that the supposed Sioux were half-breed Scotchmen from a Sioux were half-breed Scotchmen from a settlement near by. Their leader, Andy McKay, who was besides a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, said his men thought the others to be Sioux, and intended to have scalped them all after leading them into an ambush by the faise war whoop. They passed the night round the campfire, the Scotch Indians singing Burns' songs and speaking English with an accent that would not have disgraced a native of Ayrshire. The general remained for three years in the wilds of Minnesota, and the recollections of the period were among the most pleasant in his life. He was warmly applauded throughout his relation, his racy style adding to the interest of his narrative.— Washington Post.

Examine the Comes.—It is the easi-

Navation decreases and the second side of the secon

Grant that it was beet for him to go to India in one of the mail steamers, and by the time the Richmond reached Bombay the people here would have gotten over their first burst of indignation. He could there join the Richmond, in the meantime having followed out the programme above given, and sail in her to China and Japan.

Don't speak angrily te a child. Don't by Mrs. Hatton—the male candidates for the office of your parents. Don't often visit your neighbors at meal time. Don't often visit your neighbors at meal time to to the friends of your parents. Baturday by defaulting not only of the Baturday by defaulting not only of the prize was carbinated that the stand of the prize was carbinated for the prize was carbinated for

OUR GRAND MILL SITES.

Eminent New England Expert Looking into the Advantages of South Carolina as a Great Manufacturing Region.

Mr. D. M. Thompson, of the well known firm of Thompson & Nagle, architects, mechanical and mill engineers, Providence, R. I., is now visiting South Carolina upon business of the first importance to the people of the entire State, to wit: that of investigation in person the subject of manufacturing in all its branches, with a view to ascertaining what has been done in this line, and, more particularly, what is possible to be COLUMBIA, Febuary 4. more particularly, what is possible to be done toward fully developing this great interest in the speediest and most practicable manner.

Mr. Thompson brings with him letters of introduction and recommendatics from Senators Hill, Gordon and other prominent Southern gentlemen, besides references from many of the leading and best known manufacturers and engineers of New England, and Northwest, which New England, and Northwest, which commend him as a thoroughly accomplished, practical engineer, and master in his particular profession. It requires but a short acquaintance with him to inform our citizens of the fact that his presence and business in this State, at this time, is a matter of public interest, and no opportunity should be neglected of affording him pormptly all the light and assistance requisite to the prosecution of his disinterested endeavor in behalf of the State's presserity. State's prosperity.

During his visit to Columbia Mr

Thompson has patiently and intelligently studied the subject of the capabilities of the vast water power running to waste at the very gates of the Capital of the State, and the conclusion at which he has arrived as to the immediate possi-ble results of its proper direction and management more than confirms all that has been heretofore said on the same sub-ject. As his survey of the scene of future operations at this point has not been completed, it is not yet time to say more than Mr. Thompson regards the work at being far more than one of mere local interest and importance. The proper and prompt development of the Columbia Canal, in his opinion, would not only attract capital to Columbia, but the economy and profits of the property of the contract capital to the contract capital contract capital capit omy and profits of the successful manu-facture of cotton here would quickly lead to the investment of other capital in the

same department all over the State.

The first thing to be done is to make the and the second and the second are the second and the second and the second and the second are second as a second a plan, it would be quickly found that abundant capital could and would be found ready, even in South Carolina, to invest in so safe and profitable an exter

prise.
The friendly interest in South Caroling The friendly interest in South Carolina affairs, and South Carolina's future, manifested by the gentleman above named is as encouraging and gratifying as it is in marked contrast with the views of many others who have preceded him, much for the purpose of spying out the nakedness of the land. His observation The committee on the good of the Order met and took into consideration the two parties North are vicing with the two parties North are vicing with the two parties not, and after mature deliberation, present the following suggestions:

1. That the Master of the State Grange shall be a salaried officer, and shall not be at the same time the incumbent of at the same time the incumbent of any political office in the State or the United States.

The surviving volunteer soldlers of the land, and the two parties of the land, and the pop-deck.

The punkans or monkeys, which, filled with the purpose of spying out the water, will depend from the interior of the liberation of the intended victems. They appeared to feel no pleasure or gratted that this arrears pension matter is not, and large to be called staterooms—full-sized feather beds rest on brass bedsteads, sustended by gimbals. These work in upright standards. In r. seaway the motion of the liberation of the intended victems. They appeared to feel no pleasure or gratted the two parties North are vicing with the pop-deck.

In the bedrooms—for they are two large to be called staterooms—full-sized feather beds rest on brass bedsteads, sustended by gimbals. These work in upright standards. In r. seaway the motion of the liberation of the intended victems. They appeared to feel no pleasure or gratted the country and its people have led him to entertain the most kindly and accompanied Gen. Shields to his couse, being disturbed slightly and secondary of the country and its people have led him to entertain the most kindly and secondary of the country and its people have led him to entertain the most kindly and secondary of the country and its people have led him to entertain the most kindly and secondary of the country and its people have led him to entertain the most kindly and secondary of the country and its people have led him to entertain the most kindly and secondary of the country and its people have led him to entertain the most kindly and secondary of the country

in regard to the special matters to be treated of therein. There is much to be said on kindred matters, however, and such views as he may feel at liberty to express will be given to the readers of The News and Courier in due season.—

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA .- The blac death, which has again appeared in some parts of Russia, has proved very destructive, and caused the greatest alarm. This is the same disease which, in the fourteenth century, desolated the globe, and it gets its name from the black sposymptomatic of a putrid decomposition that shows themselves at one of its stage on the skin of the sufferer. It is though te have had its origin in China in 1833, some fifteen years before its outbreak in Europe, and it raged for twenty years, while droughts, famines, floods, earthquakes that swallowed towns mountains, and swarms of locusts spread devastation everywhere. During the same period Europe had as many abnormal conditions as as the East. The order of Nature appeared to be reversed. The seasons were at various times inverted; thunder storms were frequent in midwinter, and volcate have had its origin in China in 1883 at various times inverted; thunder storms were frequent in midwinter, and volcanoes, long considered extinct, burst forth afresh. The theory is that the extraordinary activity of the earth, accompained by decomposition of vast organic masses—myriads of locats, brutes, and bodies of human beings—produced some change in the atmosphere inimical to life. Some writers say that the impure air was actually visible as it approached with its burden of death. The plague owed its extension all...st wholly to infection and contagion. Three years passed from the contagion. Three years passed from the date of its appearance in Constantinople before it crept by a huge circle to the Russian territories. Statistics were not obtainable then, but it is estimated that in China aloue 13,000,000 people died, and in the remainder of the East 24,000,000 in the smainder of the East 24,000,000 while in Furope 25,000,000 souls perished, while in Furope 25,000,000 souls perished, being a grand and terrible total of 52,006,000. Although there is little danger of the spread of the peat to Western Europe—for many generations it has been confined to the East—it is not strange that the Russians should be startled by the ravages the black death has a lready made. Persons attacked with it are said to die like flies and the ignorant and superstitious peasantry are so rant and superstitious peasantry are so horrified by it that many are thought to have perished of pure fright Fortunately, the laws of health and the peculi-rities of disease are much better unuer-

stood now than in centuries gone by. - The ice harvest on the Hudson River this season is the most successful ever known, the quality better. The gathering will be finished this week, and it is expected 3,000,000 tons will be obtained, which, it is supposed, will suffice for a two years' crop a thing that has never happened before.

laughed at, is a coward. A love that has so divinity is not love but passion, which of itself has nothing ennobling. That was a beautiful inscription on an engagement ring: "Each for the other and both for God."

- In joint session of the Tennesse Legislature last Thursday, there were fourteen candidates for the office of State Libraian, and the prize was carried off by Mrs. Hatton -the male candidates making a very por stand.

MEMPHIS AND HER RECEIVER.

VOL. XIV--NO. 31.

How the New Arrangement will Probably Work. Memphis has been uncharted and abolished by the act of the Tennessee Legislature. Where, two days ago, there was a busy city and a thriving mart of commerce, may now be found no more than a howling wilderness of houses, intersected by some twenty odd miles of wooden pavements, mostly in a state of deay and pretty generally unpaid for. But the city, the corporation of Memphis, no longer exists. It has been decorporated, and has no title even to a name. It might as well be called Thebes or Tansias Memphis. The Tennesseean Memphis did not have as long a life as that of the venerable capitol of Old Egypt, which flourished for more than a thousand years. But then they had neither Nicholson wooden pavements nor municipal bonds in those primeval times. The modern wooden pavements nor municipal bonds in those primeval times. The zodern Memphis was laid out in 1820 incorporated as a city in 1831. After surviving for forty-eight years it has been disincorporated and again "laid out" in 1879. The receiver for the late corporation, however, if he should be appointed, will still find some property belonging to it which he can seize upon. There is a handsome park and a Jackson statue in the centre of the city. There are buildings erected for schools, courts, &c., which were the property of the defunct corporation, and will naturally fall into the receiver's possession. In fact he might take a contract to conduct the mr. the receiver's possession. In fact he might take a contract to conduct the municipal affairs of the people in the vicinity of the late city for the benefit of the

the Court. He can enforce the collection of taxes, those past due as well as those just assessed or to be assessed, and he can compel prompter obedience to existing ordinances than any city government we ever had. He can compel the enforcement of sanitary measures, the paving of the streets, the sewering of the same, and

damuses cannot run, and will, say its friends, have immunity from that, the one great barrier to our welfare and prog-ress. The receiver has also the power to compromise and settle the past due debt, and thus save the credit of the city, which, under the bill retains its corporate rights, titles, immunities, attachments and belonginga."

BLOWN FROM A CAR,-Shortly before BLOWN FROM A CAR.—Shortly before seven o'clock Saturday evening, while the express train from New York was nearing Linwood, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimere Railroad, between Chester and Wilmington, three students of Princeton College attempted to pass from the car in which they had been seated to a car in the rear. The wind was blowing fiercely from the northwest, and the first atudent was nearly blown and the first atudent was nearly blown and the platform de lost his hat and had to hold on the tothe brake weeel. The second winnt, a son of Dr. Vaugham, a promicent by sician of Wilmington, Del., was not so fortunate.

fortunate.

The wind blew open his overcoat, and the garment filling by the fierce gust, the young man was blown backward and hurled with terrific force over on the Delaware river side of the track. The train had gone on about four miles before the conductor was apprised of the accident. He was urged to return, but thought it safer to run rapidly to Wil. accident. He was urged to return, but thought it safer to run rapidly to Wilmington and dispatch the particulars to Linwood. This was done, and when the express train reached Perryville, a dispatch from Linwood awaited it, stating that a hand car had been sent out and that the dead body of Vaughan had been picked up. His death must have been instantaneous, owing to the velocity at which the train was going when he fell. He had intended to take dinner with his father on Sunday: Id return to college on Menday. He was about twen ty-five years old, and of slender build.

HINTS FOR LOVERS .- In the first place, it is an imposition on any well bred girl to keep her up later than half-past 10 o'clock when you have the oppor-tunity of seeing her often. If you always leave her with the wish in her heart that you had staid longer, you gain so much. Never run the risk of wearying her with Never run the risk of wearying her with your presence. Be just as earnest and straight-forward as in your honorable dealings with men. Impress your friends with the worthiness and seriousness of your love, so that vulgar and senseless bantering will appear to them as such. Love is religion—the supremest happiness; wear it manfully and proudly, but holily. Woo a woman bravely. If there is anything humilitating to a woman, it is to have a lover whom she wishes to honor, weak and vapid, ever yielding and half afraid of her. She longs to tell him to "act l'ke a man !" The man who concels or denies his love for fear of being laughed at, is a coward. A love that has laughed at, is a coward. A love that ha

— Elizabeth, New Jersey, naving 28,000 inhabitants, declared itself bankrupt Saturday by defaulting not only on the interest on its bonded debt but also by failing to provide the means requisite for the payment of the bonds which matured on that day.

A MARRYING MAN.—Rev. John Mandeline, of Brooklyn, just sentenced to five years imprisonment for bigamy, missed his calling, he abould have been a humorist. In his confession to the judge he wrote: "After my first wife died in 1878, I went to Philadelphia, where I become accumulated with Mark where I became acquainted with Mary. E. Rustel, and married her. Soon after my wife left me on account of my religion. I then went to Newark as a preacher of the Gospel. There I became acquainted with an old widow, who proposed marriage to me, and, after telling her my circumstances as regards my first wife, who is living, got married to her. She also left me. I then went to Brad-fort, Conn., where I made the acquain-tance of a third woman, to whom I was married. She found out the circum-stances respective my received stances respecting my previous marri-ages, and one morning upon returning from work I found that she also had fled. from work I found that she also had fied. I then came to Troy, where I formed the acquaintance of a servant girl, to whom I was married. She fied from me. Learning that this last person intended to have me arrested, I left Troy and went to Lowell, Mass. I came across a friend who introduced me to a young lady, and after some time keeping her company I proposed and was married to her. About a month after she was informed of my previous marriages, and I had to leave Massachusetts. I then came to Winfield, L.I., where I was married to my wife, Miss Weidel, and for which I was locked up. I therefore ask for mercy."

might take a contract to conduct the municipal affairs of the people in the vicinity of the late city for the benefit of the creditors, leasing the public property to them at a reasonable rent, and acting generally as a trustee for a neglected estate.

In noticing the proceedings inaugurarated for the appointment of a receiver, the Memphis Appeal of Wednesday last says: "The filing of this bill is likely to complicate matters. Until its prayer is refused or granted the new bill repealing the charter cannot be enforced, as according to Section 69 of the Code of the State the repeal of an act cannot annul or injuriously affect proceedings begun under it."

The Appeal, in commenting on the probable workings of the proposed receivership, says:

"Under and by virtue of the act, and the granting of the above prayer by the Court, the friends of the measure claim that the receiver so appointed will be supreme within the city limits, will not be hampe; 2d by a council, will be an officer of the Court, supported and sustained by the Court. His orders, would, therefore, be in the nature of the orders of the Court, any failure to obey which would be a contempt, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, at the option of taxes, those past due as well as those just assessed or to be assessed, and he can just here from the first night see the same figure. They all tell the amme atory. The figure of taxes, those past due as well as those just assessed or to be assessed, and he can just here from the back parts and the first night see the same figure. They all tell the amme atory. The figure of taxes, those past due as well as those just assessed or to be assessed, and he can heard of the traditions of the house, and upon the first night see the same figure. They all tall the same story. The figure cannot be traced to any authentic source, but many have heard the deep-drawn sigh which proceeds from the back parlor. Upon going into the parlor nothing is seen or heard, but lamediately upon going cut in the passage the sigh is heard again. It is only heard about the hour of twelve o'clock at night. It is attributed to some strange accounting property of the 170m."

the streets, the sewering of the same, and any measure he deems necessary for the safety and the welfare of the city. In a word, his would be the one-man power which Memphis needs to lift her out of her difficulties. The only thing now wanted is the man of iron nerve, and with sufficient brains to take the place and do the work. Under this bill, by virtue of which the court has been prayed to appoint a receiver, the taxes are limited to one dollar and sixty cents, and these are levied by the State. Manther the series of the receiver the same are levied by the State. Manther the series of the receiver the first time, it measured over the series of the receiver the hour of twelve o'clock at night. It is attributed to some strange accoustic property of the raom."

PEARL MILLET.—A letter from a correspondent in Florida tells of a small experiment made there with the above forage plant. The seed was sown about the middle of June, on new and poor ground, and a little fertilizer was put with it into the drill. It was cut four time. The first time, it measured over seven feet in heigh. The other countries and the seven feet in heigh.

time. The first time, it measured over seven feet in heigh. The other was under four feet. For the quantity of pred sown and the quality of the land which received it, the yield of the forage is stated to have been enormous.

Another correspondent writing from Birdsville, Georgia, says that he has cultivated "Pearl" Millet as a forage and soiling plant for twenty-five years, and esteems it highly. It is a sure crop until the advent of a killing frost, and its yield is always in proportion to the fertility of the soil. It has naver yet developed either an enemy to itself or a peat to neighboring plants. It withstands droughts well, and readily receives from any temposay disaster.—Rural New Forker.

IMPORTANT LANGUAGES OF THE WORKS.—According to a credible estimate there are at present ninety millions who speak the English language, namely, in Great Britain, North America, on the Bermuda felands, in Jamstea, Georgetown, at the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the East Indies.

Nearly seventy-five million march the

Past Indies.

Nearly seventy-five million speak the German language—in Germany, with Alsace and Lorraine, Switzerland, in Austria, Hungary, Russia, North and South America, the La Plata States, in Rio Grand, Australia, and to some extent in the East Indies.

Fifty-five millions asset Seath

Fifty-five millions speak Spaulsh—Spain, Cuba, Mexico, the South American Republics, Manilla, etc.
Only forty-five millions use the French language—in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Cayenne, in Canada, and some other places in North America. The French language, socording to this statemen, is used by half as many people as the English and three-fifths as the German.

— California this year produces 7,000-000 gallons of wine, and starts a ration culture of great future promise with a product of 80,000 boxes. All known varieties of foreign grapes that gave any promise of flourishing in California soil have been tried, and no expense has been appred in their cultivation. The wine growers of the Pacific coast, with a varied experience of twenty years, now understand their business thoroughly.— Some of their experients have proved successful, and some of them have falled utterly; but they have found a dozen varieties of excellent foreign grapes that are as prolific as in their native soil, and turn out as well. It is asserted by Californians that theirs is to be the great wine-growing territory of America, and wine-growing territory of America, and that the best wine and raisin grapes will not grow east of the Booky Mountains. The range is confined, in their view, to California and possibly a part of Arizona, and the district capable of producing the best quality of grapes is said to be no larger than the wine districts of France.

— Senator-elect Matt Carpenter is not so much of a stal-zait as he was. In his Milwaukee recention speech a few so much of a stalwart as he was. In his Milwaukee reception speech a few days ago he said: "A chief duty and a chief means of increasing the prosperity of the country is that the existing differences in the South be healed. Bayoner rule has had its run as long as it was useful, and civil government in now the proper instrumentality to use in dealing with the affairs of the South."

so measure for the protection of our

ed the wounds which resulted in his death is now in the possession of his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Morrison, who lives at the old Marrison homestead